

Please let us know if you see any of these plants in the woods, on the greens, or on the rights-of-way.

Information available:

www.arden.delaware.gov

<http://www.theardens.com/weedNWalk.htm>

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Invasive Plant Removal Techniques

The Forest Committee is committed to improving the health of our forest ecology. This requires removal of invasive plants that compete with, dominate and crowd out diverse plants that we value. We want to preserve the ecological niche for the diversity of plants that belong in Arden's forests by removing their alien competitors.

Removal of waves of invasive plants is not easy and can be a arduous process. Soil disturbance needs to be limited, as well as the use of chemical herbicides. We want to achieve a healthy diversity of plants with as little damage as possible. Careful timing of treatments maximizes effectiveness and minimizes herbicide use.

Stump Treat technique: cut plant to reasonable height and gather debris into a pile. Depending of plant species, elevate cut plants above soil if possible. Recut short stems and dab cut with glyphosate. Best if temperature is above 45 degrees, no rain in forecast, not near bodies of water.

Foliar Spray technique: Use a professional with a pesticide license for large projects. Limit spray area as much as possible. Pull plants until there is a defined area of heavy growth. Consider cutting plants with a leaf cuticle so you can spray new growth with immature cuticle. Marc Imlay says "to avoid drift and reduce amount sprayed, cut growth low so you can spray downward". Spray when temperature is above 45 degrees, no rain in forecast, no wind. Protect nearby plants. Spray over dense stands so as little chemical as possible reaches the soil. Mark area to warn hikers.

Welcome to Arden!

You are now the beneficiary of our wonderful dedicated green spaces, with 50 acres of forest in addition to public greens.

In order to maintain the woods, we ask that you do not use plants from the following list of alien invasive species. If you inherited these plants, we hope that you will do what you can to minimize their presence if not eliminate them altogether. Once loose in the forest, these plants crowd the native plants from their ecological niche, to the detriment of wildlife and soil health.

The Arden Forest Committee is happy to help you with their elimination and to suggest native plants that will take their



Native Shade Tree
Red or Swamp Maple
— *Acer rubrum*



Pull small seedlings, weed wrench for larger saplings. Cut larger trunks and treat the stump. Helpful to remove plants before seed formation in July

Norway Maple – *Acer platanoides*



Cut at base and paint with glyphosate within 15 seconds. Treat after spring growth in June or July

Bamboo - *Phyllostachys aurea*



Cut in June, return and spray in July/August. This plant has a particularly difficult root system. It's best to catch it early, before a dense stand

Japanese Knotweed— *Fallopia japonica*



Pulls out easily. Remove all matter which can grow after being pulled, it can continue to develop after being pulled. Pull mid-April to mid-May before seeds form

Garlic mustard - *Alliaria petiolata*

Invasive species in Arden



English Ivy - *Hedera helix*



Honeysuckle - *Lonicera japonica*



Multiflora rose - *Rosa multiflora*



Mile-a-minute - *Persicaria perfoliata*

Ivy growing up a tree: Saw at base and dab cut with glyphosate. Remove a section to chest height. Ground Ivy: pull areas where cover is sparse, until you create a defined perimeter around heavy growth. Foliar spray dense stands of ivy after creating a distinct perimeter to the bed.

Difficult vine, pull as much as possible then treat cuts with glyphosate.

Cut thickets to knee height and chop and pile branches. All parts of the plant can regenerate so pile carefully. Recut and treat cuts with glyphosate.

Easy to pull. A delicate sticky vine that has barbs. Pull before seeds form in mid-summer and avoid letting any seeds fall.



Japanese Stilt Grass - *Microstigium vimineum*



Japanese barberry - *Berberis thunbergii*



Burning Bush - *Euonymus alata*



Oriental bittersweet - *Celastrus orbiculatus*

Easy! Pull before seeds form. July/August. If there are no seed heads, the pulled material is good mulch and can be left behind.

Easy to pull small plants out by the roots. If it's a larger plant, or you don't want to disturb the soil, use cut stump procedure above. Treat any time of year.

Easy to treat but pervasive. Hand pull seedlings, stump treat larger plants.

Moderate difficulty. Cut and stump treat. Large stems will need a saw. Any time of year. Large vines are valued for their extraordinary shapes.